We have carefully examined the synopsis of this speech and resolutions—this message from the GREAT EMBODIMENT "in relation to the author and causes of the present war with Mexico"-and which, for some time, has engaged the solicitous attention of the public, as intended to be the platform of the opposition in the approaching Congress.

It is most remarkable how signally and invariably all those persons who have attempted to place their own country in the wrong in the present war with Mexico, have been confronted and rebuked by known facts, officially recorded, directly the reverse of, and destructive to, the entire premises upon which their arguments are based. As was to be expected, Mr. Clay arraigns Mr. Polk as the author of this war, and ascribes its origin to the order of the President for the American army to march upon the Rio Bravo. We propose to confront these charges and statements of Mr. Clay with the official facts communicated time and again to Congress and the country, and which Mr. Clay ought to have understood.

Mr. Clay says this of the war: "It was created by the act of Mr. Polk, ratified it is true by the act of Congress," who "voted, whigs and all, for what they keew to be false." "It was created," says Mr. Clay, "in consequence of the order of the President to Gen. Taylor to march upon the Rio Bravo to a point opposite Matamoras."

How does he prove these bold assertions-charging the President as the cause of the war, and Congress whigs and democrats, with voting a lie? As fol-

"At the very time that our army was ordered to march to Matamoras to take possession of the disputed boundary, Mr. Slidell was on his way to the city of Mexico, to enter into negotiation for the settlement of the dispute Why not have waited until Mr. Slidell's mission had been

Strange to tell! there is not the semblance of truth in the statement here made, as the following plain and indisputable statement, communicated to Congress in the annual message of the President of December. 1846, will show:

"Accordingly, a portion of the army was ordered to ad vance into Texas. Corpus Christi was the position selected by Gen. Taylor. He encamped at that place in August, 1845, and the army remained in that position until the 11th of March, 1846, when it moved westward, and on the 28th of that month reached the east bank of the Rio Grande, opposite to Matamoras. This movement was made in pursuance of orders from the War Department, issued on the 13th of January, 1846. Before these orders were issued, the despatch of our minister in Meximent of Mexico, advising that he should not be received, and also the despatch of our consul residing in the city of Mexico-the former bearing date on the seventeenth, and the latter on the eighteenth of December, 1845, copies of both of which accompanied my message to Congress of the eleventh of May last-were received at the Department of State. These communications rendered it highly probable, if not absolutely certain, that our minister would not be received by General Herrera. It was also well known that but little hope could be entertained of a different result from General Paredes, in case the revolutionary movement which he was prosecuting should prove successful, as was highly probable. The partisans of Paredes (as our minister, in the despatch referred to, states) breathed the fiercest hostility against the United States, denounced the proposed negotiation as treason, and openly called upon the troops and the people to put down the government of Herrera by force. The reconquest of Texas, and war with the United States, were openly threatened. These were the circumstances existing, when it was deemed proper to order the army under the command of General Taylor to advance to the western frontier of Texas, and occupy a position on or near the Rio

These facts had been previously communicated to Congress in the message of 11th of May, 1846, accompanied by the despatch of our minister to Mexico (Mr. Slidell) "transmitting the decision of the Council of Government of Mexico, advising that he should not be received, and also the despatch of our consul re-siding in the city of Mexico," of the same purport. Yet, we are now gravely told, that "at the very time our army was ordered to march to Matamoras to take possession of the disputed boundary, Mr. Slidell was on his way to the city of Mexico, to enter into negotiation for the settlement of the dispute."

Upon such a palpable and shameful perversion or ignorance of facts, upon which Congress is to be convicted of voting a lie, and the President held up as the author and cause of the war, comment seems to be

In point of fact, as we have before shown, the march of our army to the Rio Grande-though proper in itself, and imperiously called for by the information received of the decision and purpose of Mexico-had nothing to do with, and was in nowise the cause of, the subsequent invasion by the Mexicans across the Rio Grande. This is fully shown by the following extract from the same message to Congress of December, 1846;

"The apprehensions of a contemplated Mexican invasion have been since fully justified by the event. The determination of Mexico to rush into hostilities with the United States was afterwards manifested from the whole tenor of the note of the Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs to our minister, bearing date on the twelfth of March. 1846. Paredes had then revolutionized the government, and his minister, after referring to the resolution for the annexation of Texas, which had been adopted by our Congress in March, 1845, proceeds to declare that, 'a fact such as this, or, to speak with greater exactness, so notable an act of usurpation, created an imperious necessity that Mexico, for her own honor, should repel it with proper firmness and dignity. The supreme government had beforehand declared that it would look upon such an act as a casus belli; and, as a consequence of this declaration, negotiation was, by its very nature, at an end, and war was the only recourse of the Mexican government."

It thus appears that the army moved from their position at Corpus Christi on the 11th of March, 1846, and only reached the east bank of the Rio Grande the 28th of March. On the 12th of March, 1846, but one day after our army had moved from Corpus Christi, the Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs announced to our minister "that the supreme government had beforehand declared that it would look upon such an act (annexation) as a casus belli; and, as a consequence, negotiation was, by its very nature, at an end, and war was the only recourse of the Mexican govern-

It was in consequence of this determination of the supreme government of Mexico and the orders thereupon issued to the commanders of her army, that that army crossed the Rio Grande, and shed the blood of American citizens upon American soil; and it was in consequence of these facts communicated to Congress. that that body, with singular unanimity, declared that war existed by the act of Mexico herself. And yet here is Mr. Clay, the great champion of his party, representing the march of our troops as the cause of the attack of the Mexicans, and of course the cause of the war; when several days before the march of our troops was known at Mexico, the Mexican government had declared that "war was their only recourse." The orders for the Mexican army to march and cross the Rio Grande were issued before the advance of our troops could have been known; and it requires more sagacity than Mr. Clay ever possessed to place these two events in the relation of cause and effect. Yet it is of " such stuff" as this that Mr. Clay's "dreams

are made of."-Union. CUBA.-We translate the following article from

the La Patria : We have been informed, from a respectable source. that there is soon to be established in this city, a new Spanish paper devoted exclusively to the advocacy of the emancipation of the Isle of Cuba, and its annexation to the United States. One of its principal editors is to come from Havana, with \$10,000 of capital for the establishment of said periodical. The other individual who is to assist in editing the paper is already, we are assured, in the United States, and if he is not now in this city, he will be here soon. If this is true, we have no doubt that this business is more serious and important than we now suppose. But the question occurs, will Senor O'Donnell be able to prevent the entrance of this paper into the Isle of Cuba ! The person who has given us our information, and that those interested in the business have well established their relations, and that without any doubt will be able to introdue and circulate in that island, 5,000 copies of the paper.

PRIME, WARD & Co .- We learn from the New York papers that the case of this firm was decided in favor of the complainants who got out the writ under the Stillwell act. The members of the firm were ordered to be committed to close custody until they make an assignment in favor of the prosecuting creditors, to the exclusion of all others!

The Senate of Vermont has passed the bill, by 18 o 8, securing to married women the sole right in heir own property. That's gallant, and right, too.

THE VALLEY OF MEXICO .- All travellers and historians speak of the remarkable purity of the atmos- position assumed by Mr. Clay in his Lexington phere in the valley of Mexico, and the peculiar rich tints with which the light, passing through this thin sage of Neil S. Brown, the whig Governor of Tenmedium, invests every object; presenting to the eye nessee: one of the most glowing and delicious views that ever met the admiring gaze of man. There probably charms around it as that of Mexico, and we can easily conceive of the delight which they impart when they first break upon the vision of the beholder. Invading armies have momentarially paused at the sight, impressed by the splendor of the view, and the poses relaxing, as they gazed upon the enchanting feel and appreciate the obligation in its fullest extent. received. Reversed. scene, which even the decay of time and the desolation of war cannot deprive of its matchless beauties. Prescott pictures the proud conqueror, Cortez, standing on a commanding height, above the luxurious home of Montezuma, the scene of barbaric splendor, and looking with unspeakable delight upon the rich prospect spread before him in the valley below, where heighten the exasperation of the Mexican people, and ring may have judgment as for want of a plea. Affirmed. the remotest objects possessed a brilliancy of color- make the consequences still more disastrous, by ren- McKinney v. Springer. Appeal from the Decatur C. Journal of Commerce saysing and a sharpness of outline that seemed to annihi- dering the attainment of any permanent peace indefi- C. Blackford, J. then, and now exhibiting the marks of decay which is now made indispensable; there is no other alterna- of 1843, the limitation of suits on contracts of indebitatus time, neglect, and the hand of violence have impress- tive. Then let the nation's power be summoned to a assumpsit was five years, but by them was changed to ed upon it, possesses much of the natural beauty that then distinguished it. The same hills, valleys, lakes, try, peal after peal, in one unceasing note of thunder! mountains, streams and towering cedars that greeted the intoxicated vision of the Service contract. Reversed. the intoxicated vision of the Spanish conqueror, and clothed the view with such charms, met the eyes of lic interest requires this-commerce, both domestic our own brave countrymen, as they approached the and foreign, demands it-our corrency, which must Aztec Capital. But the aspect of the city itself is be affected by such a powerful continuing cause, claims entirely changed, and would not be recognized at this it. Quiet and repose, business and thrift, of every either criminal or civil cases, may be exercised at any time day as the proud place which once, by its magnifi- description, now begin to make their loud appeal. cence, astonished a warrior accustomed to the splen- am satisfied that economy, both of blood and treadors of one of the richest countries of the Eastern sure, dictates this policy. continent. The Lake of Tezcuco, which once entirely surrounded and traversed, with its canals, the imperial city, has receded several miles. Then it was only approachable through narrow causeways, built great principle has been established, and will be en- be one, is a necessary party to such a bill, and if there be of solid masonry; the house themselves standing grafted upon the constitution of this State. Hence- no administrator or executor, that fact should be averred in upon piles in the water-now, the city stands upon the main land, high and dry. Then, villages lined a bank in Mississippi. If all our efforts to expose the shores of the lake, and floating gardens danced the corruptions of the banks and their baneful influgently on the undulations of the waves. More than ences and effects-if the protracted war waged by oriental splendor was everywhere visible, the ruins of which are still to be traced by the curious traveller.

The aspect of the city is now Sosnish; a Christian else, save the adoption of this amendment to the cur-The aspect of the city is now Spanish; a Christian cathedral rears its front where the horrid teocalli once raised its infernal alters, red with the blood of ing over. human victims, devoted alive to the sacrificial knife by the barbarous religion of the country, to propitiate the deities that were supposed to preside over the destinies of Mexico. These changes were effected same fate that awaited the ancient Mexicans at the hands of the Spaniards. Three hundred years of rule, in American hands, would present probably as broad a contrast, but how different in its character from that the Spaniards created! The country would be improved in every respect, under the domination of the indefatigable Yankee, who never puts hand to anycharacter for the better; its rich resources would be people would add their strength to the perpetuation Mississippian. of free and republican principles in their purity and power .- Pa. Ledger.

GENERAL PILLOW .- The leading whig papers are copying pretty generally, the very severe letter of Mr. Kendall, written from Mexico, and published in the "Picayune" in regard to Gen. Pillow. Mr. Kendall uses the General up in no very measured terms; and our brother editors manifest no very great unwillinguess to lend a helping hand, and give him a kick as he goes. Our good name, we cherish above all price; and we presume that most men are, with ourself, equally tenacious in this respect. And, however much we may condemn the political opinions and course of any man, reputation is, with us, ever sacred. And this extends alike to friend and foe in politics. Our friends of the "Sentinel," however, while we duly appreciate their compliment, in regard to our honesty, will not understand us, by any means, as claiming to be more honest than the great body of our brother whig editors. We have a very high opinion of their honesty and integrity generally; nor would we impugn their motives, in the course pursued towards Gen. Pillow. But we greatly question the propriety of such a course. We deem it improper on several accounts. We think those personalities, calculated to poison public opinion against him, published in the States, while he is in Mexico, unjust, because he is not here to meet and repel them, if untrue. And then, we apprehend it would be of no advantage to the whigs even, could they write him into universal disgrace and obloquy. He is not in the way of our party, or its success, nor do we presume he ever will be. But, more especially do we doubt the propriety of these attacks on Gen. Pillow, because we suspect that no inconsiderable share of what is written against him from Mexico, originates in party prejudice or personal animosity. That he has been somewhat indiscreet, in giving occasion for those attacks, we doubt not; but we happen to have been raised on adoining farms with the General, and consequently know something of him. In civil life, he has been discreet and wise enough, to reach the very first rank in the legal profession, and also to acquire a very large fortune. That he has considerable vanity, no one who knows him, will question. And how few men, who reach eminent stations, in civil or military life, are clear of this feeling ! But this, and perhaps a want of experience in military life, comprehend, we presume, the only well founded objections. He is a rabid locofoco, and we don't like him any better for that. But 'Gid.' will fight; whatever else may be said of him, we know he is personally a brave man. The late despatches show that his superior officers find no fault with him for want of skill or bravery on the field of battle; on the contrary, he was charged by the General-in-chief with the storming of Chapultepec, the strongest and most important fortress captured in or about the city of Mexico. This duty he was executing in most gallant style, advancing at the head of the storming column, when he received a very severe wound, which compelled him to retire, while the fortress yielded to the resistless bravery of his troops. Let Pillow have his due. He is a brave fellow; and we don't want to see letter-writers and editors scolding at him, at least while he remains in Mexico, fighting as gallantly as he did at Chapultepec. Should he commit a flagrant error, by which the interests of the country or success of our army should be jeoparded, or should be attempt to propagate or engraft any of his locofocoism on the policy of the country, we should then come down on him with merited severity; but till then, we say, "hands off." -- Wayne Co. Record.

ATTEMPTED BANK ROBBERY .- A most daring and

The Sun says that the plan adopted by them was as follows:-They first entered an alley in the rear of the bank in Burling Slip, and succeeded in breaking open the side window of the store next to the bank, fronting on Pearl street. They next commenced breaking through the wall of the store next to the bank, and after apparently much labor, they succeeded in removing a space of wall about seven feet square, when they came to a cast iron plate, full a quarter of an inch in thickness; they then cut a hole through this plate of about eighteen inches in diameter, and then their Great Father, the President," to send them the case authorized it. Affirmed. commenced to break through the wall of the bank; teachers in agriculture and civilization. which is two feet thick, and laid in Roman cement, which it is thought would resist any attempt that burglars might make upon it; but it seems that the rascals succeeded in making their way through the wall, hanging herself with a skein of yarn to a tree in the tearing down a space about nine feet square; but they were then met by another impediment, which it seems they were prepared to meet and overcome. This impediment was the iron vault containing the money, and which was made of boiler iron about i of an inch thick. To break into the vault, they first drilled a Fletcher, wife of George Fletcher, was found dead in hole about t of an inch in diameter, into which they a house occupied by them in that town, with her fastened a bolt, and then placed on this bolt a solid throat cut. Her husband was arrested and lodg block of oak board, about 14 inches thick, to which jail on suspicion of having committed the deed. they attached a bit, and then by turning this block around in the same manner as a fly wheel, the bit worked on the iron vault, making a circle of 18 inch- ted edition of his poetry. It is dedicated: "To a loud call of their leader - "Follow me - chargeworked on the iron valit, making a circle of 18 inches in diameter, and in this way they succeeded in cutting
through the vault, removing a circular piece 18 inchted edition of his poetry.

Memory and a Hope, my Mother and my Daughter,
as they began to waver, break, and finally take to
their heels before our little band." es in diameter. They were then met by two small tionately inscribed." iron chests, which they could have removed with but little exertion, had they not been compelled to leave; they having become frightened just as the golden prize

WHIG VIEWS OF THE WAR .- In contrast with the speech, we extract the following from the late mes- REPORTED FOR THE SENTINEL BY A. M. CARNAHAN, ESQ.

A But while I have no concurrence with those whose SMITH, J. to the advice of great and good men, I fear that the inserting it is not material, and does not entitle the defentime has past. This policy now, I fear, would only dant to a continuance. remain unsheathed until peace is extorted. The pub-

No Banks in Mississippi .- We have achieved at least one glorious victory in the recent elections. A forward the legislature will have no power to charter the bill. Mississippi's democracy against the Order of special else, save the adoption of this amendment to the constitution, it would of itself be a triumph worth rejoic- absence of the original is sufficiently accounted for.

in 1837, first commenced their war with the banks, foreign attachment commenced before such division, by the how many men were there in Mississippi who would court of the old county, and the execution which issued upon have voted for this amendment? There were few inby the people whose descendants seem devoted to the deed. The whole whig party opposed us, and not a suit before the division, the levy is void. few democrats acted with them. Now, how the ta- If the children of a deceased testator, in an action of ejectbles are turned—how the scene is changed! Every democrat in the State is opposed to the banks, and the whole people, as one man, have voted "Amendment-

No BANKS!" Having been the first in Mississippi to publicly sug- fendant or his grantors, under such deed. gest this amendment, we take much pride in referring thing susceptible of improvement, without aftering its to its approval by the people. But aside from this mere the seas," should mean beyond the jurisdiction of the U. S., self-gratulation, we see in the success of the measure State. The act of 1843 could not, therefore, apply to an action developed, and applied to the relief of human wants cause for rejoicing by the whole democracy of the pending at the time of its enactment. Affirmed and the increase of human comforts. A population, State. All can point to this victory with exultation. increased manifold in numbers would be spread over It is a triumph of PRINCIPLE-naked, insulated printhe country, and a race of enlightened, independent ciple, aside from all personal influences or favor .-

> islature have held a meeting, and recommended to the no warrantry in terms, if, by the language used, a warranty people the appointment of delegates to a State Con- is intended, that intention must be proved. vention to meet at Utica, on the 16th of February next, with authority to select delegates to the National Convention, or to determine the manner in which such delegates shall be chosen.

> course, supercede the action of the Syracuse Conven- they were made. tion, directing the delegates to be selected from the Whether affirmations made at the time of a sale, not Congressional districts,—and that of the Herkimer derstood by the parties to amount to a warranty, or whether meeting, calling a State Convention to appoint them. such affirmations were frauduleut, are questions of fact to be We trust our friends will take care that no further determined by the jury.
>
> Where a cause has been submitted to the court without difficulties intervene in the selection of the primary delegates,—that by harmony in the proceedings, and case, having, by the consent and request of the parties, perconcurrence in the action of the State Convention, formed the functions of a jury as well as those of the court,

> 19th inst., publishes an official statement of the amount of the public debt on the 1st of November. It is as representations or concealment, the law does not import into a contract for the sale of molasses in barrels to a grocer, for

> Increase since 4th March, 1845 \$27,333,624 31 Thus it will be seen that the entire amount of the war debt thus far contracted is \$27,333,624 31. A qualities of the articles he buys which are within the reach very wise Senator from New Jersey made this debt, of his observation and judgment. Affirmed. some six months ago, about \$167,000,000, and this

> lying statement was copied and commented upon by and others that are bad, and there is a general verdict, judgnearly every whig paper in the land-or at least that ment thereon will not be reversed. The counsel should ask portion of them which considered their readers fools the court to instruct the jury to disregard the faulty count. -which embraces a very large portion .- New Albany In an action for malicious prosecution, it is error in the THE PRESIDENCY AND THE HOUSE,-Should the election of President devolve upon the next House of of malice in the prosecution alleged to have been malicious.

> Representatives, it will be seen by the following, that the defendant to the action for malicious prosecution may neither party would at first be found in the majority. prove that the plaintiff, in such action, was particularly inti-New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Delaware, plaintiff was instituted. Reversed. Connecticut, Kentucky, North Carolina, Maryland-

Democratic-Illinois, Missouri, South Carolina,

Equally Divided-Georgia, N. Hampshire, Rhode

FREE TRADE .- A wise morning cotemporary has vey et al. discovered that the present pecuniary smash in Great it necessary in actions upon bonds with conditions, to assign Britain is the awful result of free trade! Well, if breaches in the declaration, the plaintiff might either set out there had been no free trade, but the old corn laws, the conditions and assign the breaches in the declaration, or what? Why, the hungry people could not have imported so much food, more would have starved, not so replication to the defendant's plea, or suggest them upon the many merchants would have failed. Would that have record. Reversed. been a better state of things? Of course it would. PERKINS, J .- An appeal taken to a court having no juris-Is it not better for a hundred poor men and women diction of the cause, is a nullity. Where neither the bond and their babies to starve than for one great merchant nor the transcript contains the particular prayer of appeal, it to fail? Ask State street. State street will tell you may be proved by parol. In this case the appeal was prayed to the Fayette circuit court, and about a year afterwards was " pooh, yes."-Boston Chronotype.

CORN CROP OF THE UNITED STATES .- The corn from the latter court. Affirmed. crop of this year is estimated at 600,000,000 bush- Cable v. the State.-Error to the Decatur C. C. els; in 1845, it was 417,897,000 bushels. The year-ly exports from 1791 to 1819, several times rose above a million bushels, sometimes over two millions, but house, in which, during all the time aforesaid, he was in the from 1819 to 1845, they did not in any one year constant practice of selling spiritous liquors without license, amount to a million. In 1846, the exports were 1,- to be drank about and in his house, and that he was then 826,068 bushels corn, and 298,786 brls corn meal. In and there in the habit of gathering together, during the time

persevering, but unsuccessful effort was made to rob the 7th Ward City Bank, New York City, on Saturday night, the 14th inst.

What a contrast with the conduct of the British in Washington is the conduct of the Americans in Mexico! The former burned all our public buildings and proved. If the defendant voluntarily raised the storm, as archives. The latter are forbidden even to quarter charged in the indictment, it is no excuse for him that he in the public buildings of Mexico, or to touch a book, could not afterwards quell it, or that he did not know of the a record, a paper, or a piece of furniture in them; injuries it was producing. and the order is obeyed to the letter .- National Whig.

THE POOR INDIAN.—As Commodore Stockton and to challenge jurors in Decatur county is governed by the party were coming overland from the Pacific, on the general law. According to it, each of the parties may, un-Platte river they came across a large encampment of Whether those circumstances existed in the present case, Indians, who sent a sort of deputation to Com. Stockton

A widow lady named Chapman, of Hocking county, committed suicide about the 12th of October, by woods. Her body was discovered on the 20th inst. The insanity of her daughter was the cause of the

The Petersburgh, Va., Intelligencer says, that Mrs.

In all the schedules presented by bankrupts, not an instance has ever been known where an item has been s set down as so much lost by advertising.

SUPREME COURT OF INDIANA.

MONDAY, Nov. 29. Patterson v. Coats. Error to the Shelby C. C.

policy I conceive led to and precipitated the country If the vendor and vendee make an executory contrac is no city in the world which presents such natural in this war, I feel as little concurrence and sympathy in writing, for the sale of goods, to be delivered at a future with others who are opposed to the prosecution of the time, on which a part of the purchase money is advanced war. That I believe to be a false position, in any at the date of the contract, and a second payment is to and every view of the national rights, and national be made before the time of the delivery of the goods, and dignity and authority. The nation is committed to the vendor, by reason of the failure of the vendee to make the war, by its constitutional authorities—and the tract, rescind the contract, the vendee may recover back hearts of the grim warriors have felt their stern pur-

The nation desires peace, but peace can be attained, Helms v. Sisk. Error to the Henry C. C. PERKINS, J. which the riders had been shot, wheeled and moved now, only through war. And whatever might have In a suit by the assignce against the maker of a pro- with the same regularity as though they had been been done in the earlier stages of it, by withdrawing missory note, the everment of notice of the assignment to mounted, until they came to halt from the charge, the army and establishing a line of posts, according the maker is not a substantial one, and an amendment

If a party refuses to join in demurrer, the party demur-

late distance. The scene, though sadly changed since | nite. In my judgment, the motto "conquer peace," | Previously to the taking effect of the Revised Statutes

TUESDAY, Nov. 30, 1847. Wyatt v. Noble .- Error to the Wayne C. C. SMITH, J .- The right to challenge a juror peremptority, i

before the jury is sworn to try the issue. Reversed. Brier et al. v. Chase.-Error to the Cass C. C. PERKINA, J .- A decree on demurrer to a bill against infants, without proof, is erroneous. The juri-diction of equity is concurrent with that at law, for the enforcement of claims due from the estate of a dece-

The administrator of the estate of the deceased, if there

When the claim in such ease is held by an assignee, the assignee is properly made a party to the bill for its collec-

Stephenson v. Doe, on the several demises of Pelton and General Land Office, is admissible as evidence, provided the

If, after a county has been divided, and a new county been When the democracy of the State, led on by McNUTT created out of the same, a judgment be rendered in a suit of

> To bar an action of ejectment, on the ground of adverse possession, under a deed by which no title passed, it is necessary to show an actual possession on the part of the de-

> Before the act of 1843, declaring that the term "beyond

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 1, 1847. Humphrey v. Comline.-Error to the Jefferson C. C. SMITH, J.—An oral affirmation of the quality of an article which the purchaser has an opportunity of examining, can-NEW YORK.—The democratic members of the Leg-

enough to show that they were false, but it must be shown We are glad to see this movement. It will, of that they were known to be so by the vendor at the time

amounting to a warranty in terms, were intended and un-

this cause of division may be removed.—Cin. Enq. there will be the same objection to the reversal of a dicision upon a matter of fact, unless there clearly appears to have THE PUBLIC DEBT.—The Washington Union, of the been a misapprehension of the effect of the evidence, as exists in cases where there has been an ordinary jury trial.

In the absence of an express warranty and of fraudulent Public debt due 4th March, 1845 17,788,799 62 quality, though the barrels were present, an implied warrantiv that the molasses is of good merchantable quality and fit for such purposes.

In such cases the maxim caveat emptor applies, and the purchaser must attend, when he makes his contract, to those Newell v. Downs - Error to the Laporte C. C.

court to instruct the jury that malice is necessarily to be inferred from want of probable cause. They may so infer it but are not bound to do so.

As a circumstance tending to show probable cause or want Whig-Vermont, Pennyslvania, Ohio, Florida, criminal acts as that for which the prosecution against the

State v. Dark .- Error to the Johnson C. C. BLACKFORD, J .- In the description of an indictable offence, where a word not in the statute is substituted in the indictment for one that is, and the word thus substituted is equivalent Michigan, Texas, Virginia, Indiana, Iowa, Tennes- to the word used in the statute, or is of more extensive signisee, Arkansas, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi- fication than it, and includes it, the indictment will be sufficient. Reversed.

> THURSDAY, DEC. 2, 1847. The State on the rel. of Cong. Town. No. 11, &c. v. Har-

SMITH, J .- Before the passage of the act of 1847, making

White Water Valley Canal Co. v. Henderson. filed in the Franklin circuit court, to which the appeal alone legally lay. Held, that the appeal was legally dismissed

826,068 bushels corn, and 295,780 bris corn mean.

1847, the exports have arisen to the enormous quantity of 17,272,815 bushels corn and 945,049 barrels of the people, &c. Held, that it was not essential to the offence charged, that the sales of liquor were in a less quantity than a quart. Held, also, that it could not be any defence

The right to challenge eight jurors peremptorily in Decatur county, conferred by a special act in 1844, was in part repealed in January, 1846. Since the repealing act, the right the record does not show. The court having allowed such

CAPTAIN WALKER .- Extract from the letter of an officer in the Delta:

"The captain in the States was quite a different ndividual from the captain under the galling fire of the foe. He was one of the few who retain their courage and composure under all circumstances. In perils the most appalling he had the courage of one born to command. I was at his side in the battle of La Hoya, when, with his company (C) of the rifles, he charged and defeated 1500 Mexicans. Would throat cut. Her husband was arrested and lodged in that some of our fathers, wives, brothers and sisters could have been placed upon the summit of a neighboring mountain, to witness that charge of the rifles, N. P. Willis has issued a new and highly illustra- as with up-lifted glittering sabres, they obeyed the

At the election at Vera Cruz for Governor of Pennsylvania, Shunk had 66, and Irwin 20! Three to

In the storming of Molino del Rey, Maj. Sumner, with his dragoons, charged a heavy column of the enemy's lancers. In doing so they had to pass under FOREIGN & DOMESTIC HARDWARE a heavy fire from the enemy's works. The following

enemy, in order to charge the column of lancers, ters and manufacturers in the east, and will be sold for cark at the they were not under the fire more than ten seconds, and during that time they sustained a loss of 6 officers wounded, 32 privates killed and wounded, and a loss of 105 horses. There were but two officers that did not have their horses shot under them-but there is one thing very remarkable, that the horses from when they all kept on in a body in direction of the enemy."

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y.

Mr. Clay is undoubtedly in the field as a candidate ago, to understand that he was "in the hands of the most of the whigs who advocate a national con-

The Webster and Scott and Harrison whigs of 1840 The Webster and Scott and Harrison whigs of 1840 do not consider that their own particular interests, or to 12 by 16. We have the agency for this article of one of the candidates for office, will be advanced by Mr. Clay, best Sash Factories in the West, and can supply orders at any time. should be become the President. There are not less than three conspicuous Whig politicians in our city, who have reason to know this; for they know somewho have reason to know this; for they know something of Mr. Clay's private opinions in regard to the intrigues which defeated him of the nomination in or produce.

"UST received, a lot of Maderia & Martin's celebrated Platform Scales, on the improved plan, and sold at manufacturers' printrigues which defeated him of the nomination in or produce. 1840. That "Astor House Jun o," often denounced by Mr. Clay, may call upon the mountains to cover them when Mr. Clay comes into the Presidency.

THE PRINTERS IN THE MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT.

—A letter has been received in this city from Sergeant Alonzo A. Reed, of the Massachusetts volunteers, dated Vera Cruz, October 18, from which we teers, dated Vera Cruz, October 18, from which we Thomas J. Myers, of company I, has asked and re- examine thearticles. ceived his discharge from the regiment, and has "annexed" himself to a beautiful senorita near Monterey. The fair Mexican brings her lord the cool sum of 830,000. Lieut. Myers retains his love for the types, Lamp Hooks, Turnbuckles, Knob, Gate and Thumb Latches, Friction and is about establishing a newspaper at Monterey.

Sergeant Reed (at present employed in the Commissary's office) represents his own health as good; likewise the other printers in the regiment, not mentioned above. -Boston Bee.

Oct., Mrs. Maria S. Van Dyke, eldest daughter of Bishop Soule, of the M. E. Church, South. She was attacked with bleeding from the lungs, and in twenty minutes her spirit fled to God who gave it.

George Lockerbie, Esq., aged 79 years.

LIST OF LETTERS

TPersons calling for these letters will please tosay A NEW supply just received at ADVERTISED. The inland postage on all letters or papers for Foreign Countries must be pre-paid, otherwise they cannot befor-

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Volz Jacob Vinning Mrs H G

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Van Tuyl Dr H 2

Veneman Miss D Vest Henry

West Albert 2

Wilkinson Wm

Watson Wm 2

Wright Isaac Wright Wm'son Whitehasin Wm

Webb Elizabeth

Wood C A 2

Young Merit Yunk C B

Zekeuson Thos

L. DUNLAP, P. M.

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Woolverton Mrs A D

Whitehead Chas 2

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avis Miss Rebecca C Myers Emanuel Drum Wm H De ruler Thomas F Donnon David Dorsey Harrison

Marshall Jos G Easterday William McCurnan Margaret Espy Mrs Margaret F McGlaugh in Thos ilis Stewart S McClune Benj Ilgar Mrs Margarett McDonald A Ellis Stewart S McKenzie Wm A Ellis Mrs Martha Edwards Mrs Betsey McMahan John Eltzroth John McCawly Phillip Evans Miss Mary Nowland J II B Featherston James Niles John B Furgason F M

O'Conner John Frazier Samuel Fancler John Outland Edward 2 Orth Godlove S Fowler Asn Porter George Parrish Jasper Patton John Genre Mrs Hannah Graham Samuel F Parsly John Gorden Miss Marga- Park Jackson L ret A C. D. STAATS

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those who have never given us a call, we say, come; you will find a superior workman. All work will be done to the entire satisfaction of our patrons. Charges moderate—at the jewelry store caposite Washington Hall, by 54 W. H. TALBOTT.

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A LL kinds of Engraving, such as door or trunk plates, pen knives, pencils, spoons, thimbles, breast pins, finger rings, etc., neatly engraved, without charge, where we sell the article; when we do not sell the articles, charges unusually low at 54 W. H. TALBOTT'S DYE STUFFS!

NDIGO, Madder, &c. &c., by the keg or pound, low for cash
HAMILTON & PARRISH OYSTERS! OYSTERS!! 6 DOZ. cane spice Baltimore Oysters just received and for sale GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT-by E. D. Mansfield Just received by 50 CHARLES MAYER. GIO7 MORRISON & TARBOTT.

HARDWARE.

Wholesale and Retail, At Graydon's Hardware Store.

incident connected with this charge is told by the correspondent of the Delta:

"While the cavalry were passing in front of the which have been purchased extraordinarily low from the important and manufacturers in the area area.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY. JUST RECEIVED, an extensive as-sortment of hardware and cutlery, expressly selected for this market. The undersigned have also the agency for the sale of Medaris & Martin's celebrated patent Platform Scales, weighing from 600 to 20,000 lbs., all of which are warranted correct. They are expected daily, and will be sold at factory prices, freight added. Persons in want of articles in our line are respectfully requested to call and examin

Terms-cash or approved produce. KELLOGG & DAVIDSON, 32 y Sign of the Big Padlock. TO ARRIVE THIS WEEK. for the next Presidency. He gave his friends, a year A NEW Pattern of Bar room, dining room and store stoves, late from New York, said to be the most beautiful stove now offered in the West. Said stoves were introduced into Cincinnati three people." He is, undoubtedly the favored candidate of weeks siner, and they have been in such great demand that they

WINDOW SASH.

To Wheat Buyers, Country Merchants, &c.

TO HOUSE KEEPERS. FINE lot of Britania Ware, of the very best quality, consist-ing of Coffee Pots, Tea Pots, Candlesticks, &c., at the sign of he Big Padlock. 42 KELLOGG & DAVIDSON.

learn that Privates McGlenon and Jordan, of Compa- to mention, which I will sell very low for cash or country produce ny A, are sick in the hospital at Vera Cruz. Lieut. Beeswax, Tallow, Lard, &c., in goods or cash. Please call and J. NICOLAI, Five doors west of Drake's Hotel.

MALLEABLE CASTINGS.

he other printers in the regiment, not mentioned above.

-Boston Bee.

UST received and now opening at GRAYDON'S Hardware Store,
Sign of the Saw, a large and well selected assortment of goods in
the Hardware lice, purchased at the lowest rates in the cities of Philadelphia, Phitsburgh and Cincinnati, all of which will be sold upon the
overst terms for each or country produce. July 16, 1847.

NILL and Oross Cut Saws made by William Rowland, Philadelphia, and all warranted, just received at 15 GRAYDON'S

Dec. 1, 1847.

Dec. 1, 1847.

Died, in this city, Nov. 29th, Mrs. Anne, wife of Died, in this city, Nov. 29th, Mrs. Anne, wife of Cornelius & Co.'s Patent Solar Lamps, gilt and bronze, with glass drops and marble stands; also, extra cones and wicks to suit the above. Just received and selling unusually low at 11 GRAYDON'S.

DARLIAMENT, Mayer's, broad and narrow Butts of all sizes, L just received at GRAYDON'S. IRON, NAILS, AND STEEL. GRAYDON'S

HINGES.

NAILS AND GLASS. 20 KEGS wrought and cut Nails, assorted ? 6 boxes 8 by 10, 4 boxes 10 by 12 Glass, best brands, cheap at HEDDERLY'S WINDOW GLASS.

OF all sizes from 8 by 10 to 24 by 20, received and for sale at the Drng Store of 51 D. CRAIGHEAD. CUTLERY! JUST received and ready for sale a very large and superior lot of Rodgers's and Wostenholm's best make of Pen and Pocket knives of all patterns; also Table Knives and Forks, by the half dozen, or in sets of fifty one pieces, ivory, bone or wood handles. Razors of all

kinds—also Scissors in great variety, at unusual low prices at 52 W. H. TALBOTT'S. TABLE CUTLERY, &c. 50 SETS Knives and Forks, assorted , 12 doz. Pocket Knives, Carvers and Forks, Shoe Knives, Razors, Scissors, dipped Metal and Britannia Tea and Table Spoons, just received for sale low at the cheap cash and trade store of 48 E. HEDDERLY.

ABLE and Pocket Cutlery, of the most improved patterns and very best quality, just received at '11 CASTINGS.

UCH as ovens, pots, kettles, skillets, and odd lids, for sale cheap for bacon, lard, flaxseed, tow or flax, linen, feathers, beeswax, JUST received, a very fine assortment of Queensware, Liverpool, Stone, and China Ware, Teas, Plates, Dishes, Bowls, Pitchers, &c. Also, ground and pressed Tumblers, Preserve Dishes, Molasses Cana QUEENSWARE AND GLASSWARE. Preserve Dishes, Molasses Cans, complete Castors, Salt seliars, &c. Don't forget, at the cheap store, No. 8 Norwood's

PATENT LAMPS.

CORNELIUS & Co's. Patent Lard or Lard Oll side and hanging Lamps—the best article of the kind ever invented—give twice as much light at the same cost, as any other. Also, brass, Japan and glass Lamps, of various kinds, for sale cheap at HEDDERLY'S A NVILS, Vises, Screw Plates, Wrenches, Eliptic Springs, Patent Axels, Mill Screws, Pipe Boxes (ground) Wagon and Bug gy Boxes, just received at WANTED -Flour, Corn Meal, Eutter, Eggs, Beeswax, Feathers, Flax and Tow Linen; for all of which the highest prices will be paid in goods at July 16, 1847, DAVIDSON'S. A MES'S and Rowland's Shovels, manure and hay forks just re-ceived at 15 GRAYDON'S

PANNEL, Hand, Tenon, Compass, Key hole, Frame and Wood Saws just received at 15 GRAYDON'S. Saws just received at Looking Glasses. THE largest and best assortment of MAHOGANY FRAME LOOKING GLASSES in this city is now to be found at SPANISH Moss, Gum elastic Cloth, Curtain stuff, Oil Cloth, aces, Fringe, &c., just received at 15 GRAYDON'S.

ONES'S Sash Locks, a new article as a substitute for weights and pullies, just received at 15 GRAYDON'S

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tions should be addressed (post paid) to LEONARD SCOTT & CO., Publishers, 79 Fulton street, New York. TO THE PHYSICIANS OF INDIANA.

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THE gentlemen of the legal profession are respectfully invited to call and examine a very complete and valuable assortment of Law Books just received—some of which are of very recent publication, and should be in the Library of every law yer. Cheap for cash.

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July 14

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